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of quotations, embodying the opinions of the various authorities on the points discussed. The author's own comments only are attached as footnotes.

I. W. H.

Philosophie générale et métaphysique. Volume I. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 5, rue de Mezières. 1900. Pages, xxii, 460. Price, 12.50 francs.

The addresses delivered at the International Congress of Philosophy in Paris last summer are to be published in four large volumes, under the titles: (1) General Philosophy and Metaphysics; (2) Ethics; (3) Logic and History of the Sciences; and (4) History of Philosophy. The first of these has already appeared, and judging from the character of its contents, the library which the four volumes in question will form will make a handsome contribution to philosophical literature. The design of the Congress and the elaboration of its programme were so intelligently conceived and so systematically executed by its general director, Monsieur Xavier Léon, that no less a result could be expected; and the reader will find in these volumes a pretty authoritative digest of present philosophical thought.

The opening address of M. Boutroux, the president of the Congress, was appropriate and full of hope for the future; M. H. Bergson spoke on the psychological origin of our belief in the law of causality, a very important subject in the present state of scientific philosophising; Dr. Pierre Bonneir dealt with the relations existing between our intuitions of space and our intellectual representations. M. Léon Brunschvigg discussed contemporary idealism; M. Mario Calderoni, metaphysics and positivism; and M. Charles Cantoni, philosophical instruction in our universities and higher academies. M. E. Chartier delivered an address on the education of the ego; M. Lionel Dauriac contributed a note on the neocritistic doctrine of the categories; Dr. J.-P. Durand (de Gros), whose recent death was much lamented, sent in an essay on the psychology of hypnotism; M. F. Evellin treated the dialectics of the antinomies; M. Élie Halévy, the association of ideas; Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson our conception of cause and real condition. A criticism of the fixation of philosophical language was the subject of M. André Lalande's discourse; rationalism and fideism that of M. Paul Lapie; positive science and the philosophies of free will that of M. Édouard Le Roy. Prof. Paul Natorp wrote a paper on number, time, and space in their relations with the primitive functions of thought; M. B. Tchitchérine answered the question whether metaphysics is or is not a science; Dr. Ferdinand Tönnies devoted an essay to creative syntheses; while finally M. Louis Weber discussed the idea of evolution in its relations with the problem of certitude. The essays are well printed from large type on thick paper.

DIE MIKRONESISCHEN COLONIEN AUS ETHNOLOGISCHEN GESICHTSPUNKTEN. Von Adolf Bastian. Berlin: A. Ascher & Co. 1899. Pages, vii, 369.

The veteran and indefatigable director of the Ethnological Museum of Berlin has presented in this volume with all his accustomed display of encyclopædic